NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1888.

FOR BLAINE OR DEPEW.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES OF NEW-YORK DELEGATES

THE STATE CONVENTION MEETS TO-MORROW TO CHOOSE FOUR DELEGATES-AT-LARGE-THE LEADING CANDIDATES ARE WARNER MILLER, TROMAS C. PLATT, FRANK HISCOCK AND CHAUNCEY M.

[ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 13 .- The Republicans of the State of New-York have now elected fifty-eight delegates of the seventy-two that they are entitled to send to the Republican National Convention. Tomorrow two more of the delegates will be elected at Niagara Falis, and on Wednesday four more by the Republican State Convention to be held at Buffalo. The remaining eight will be elected in the course of the week following at Binghamton, Oswego, Ogdensburg and Boonville. Small as is the number of delegates to be chosen by the State Convention there is a great deal of interest shown already in its probable action regarding them.

shready in its probable action regarding them. This is, perhaps, natural in view of their entinence of position. Chosen by a State Convention composed of several hundred delegates the four delegates at-large unquestionably have a higher rank in the opinion of politicians and the public in general than the Congressional District delegates selected by small conventions.

It is an honor which the friends of ex-Senator Warner Miller, of Herkimer, frankly state they are seeking to confer upon him; and although Mr. Miller could have been elected as one of the delegates of the XXIVth Congressional District, they did not permit his election at the convention in that district on Friday, but preferred to push him for delegate-at-large. In several of the Assembly District conventions which were held yesterday, at which delegates to the State Convention were elected, these delegates were instructed to vote for elections of the many content of the convention were elected, these delegates were instructed to vote for elections of the convention were elected, these delegates means of the second of the delegates were instructed to vote for elections of the convention were elected, these delegates means of the second of the delegates were instructed to vote for elections of the second of the delegates were instructed to vote for elections of the second of the delegates were instructed to vote for elections of the second of t elected, these delegates were instructed to vote for ex-Senator Miller and Senator Hiscock for dele-

s-at-large. he members of the Legislature from the The members of the Legislature from the southern tier of counties, many of whom are delegates to the State Convention, before their departure for their homes on Friday said they should urge the selection of Thomas C. Platt for delegate-lit-large. Mr. Platt will himself go to the State Convention as a delegate from Tioga County, and ex-Senator Miller will go as a delegate from Herkimer.

County, and ex-Senator Miller will go as a delegate from Herkimer.

Ex-Speaker James W. Husted, who is a delegate to the State Convention from the IIId Assembly District of Westchester County, said on Friday: "Our Jelegates will press the selection of Chauncey M. Depew as a delegate-at-large, and we shall insist upon his being sent to Chicago. Judging from the news I get from all over the State, I have no doubt that Mr. Depew will be elected as

from the news I get from all over the State, Is have no doubt that Mr. Depew will be elected as one of the delegates."

The members of the State Convention from Dnondaga County, it is already known, will start a movement for the election of Senator Hiscock as one of the delegates-at-large. Mr. Hiscock could also have been elected a delegate from a Congressional District, the XXVth (Onondaga and Cortland Counties), but his friends were so confident of his election as one of the delegates-at-large that instead of electing him they chose Senator Francis Hendricks, who may be considered Mr. Hiscock's nearest political counsellor.

The Republicans of Brooklyn may press Congressman S. V. White for delegate-at-large; those of Buffalo may ask that ex-Senator D. H. McMillan be one of these delegates. The names of Senator Evarts, Levi P. Morton, and ex-Governor Cornell are also mentioned for delegates-at-large.

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A large proportion of the Republican members
of the Legislature have been elected delegates
to the State Convention. When they departed
for their homes on Friday it seemed to be the unanimous opinion among them that the delegates-atlarge would be Chauncey M. Depew, Frank Hiscock, Warner Miller and Thomas C. Platt. However, the members of the Legislature do not
form a majority in the State Convention, and it
is rather early for any one to say what the State
Convention will do. The opinions of the members
of the Legislature after they have visited their
homes and talked with their fellow-delegates
will be of a more trustworthy nature. The efforts of the friends of Messrs. Depew, Miller,
Platt and Hiscock to elect them as delegatesat-large shows that as yet there is no "slate,"
and it is acknowledged by the friends of these
gentlemen that they have made no combination
to elect them. Indeed, the large number of delegates that now go to the Republican State Conventions renders it almost impossible to arrange
a "slate" that cannot be broken.

New-York's delegation to the Chicago Convention will contain a good many men new in
National politics. It is the cities which send the
veterans. The country districts send a
noticeably large number of business men. The
names of the delegates thus far elected, with the
Congressional Districts which they represent at
the Republican National Convention, are given
below:

Districts.

below:

Districts.

(I. Henry E. Huntting.
Whitam S. Cograwell.

II. Timethy L. Woodfurf.
Grawvil'aW. Harmon.

III. Jesse Johnson.

William J. Taylor.

IV. Theodore B. Willia.
Michael J. Dady.

V. Louis E. Nies.
James C. Jehnson.

VI. George B. Deane, st.
Stephen B. French.

VII. John D. Lawson.

Charles N. Taintor.

VIII. John J. O Brien.
Arthur E. Bateman.
George Whitney.

Arthur E. Bateman.

George Whitney.

Arthur E. Bateman.

K. John J. O Brien.

XI. Solon B. Smith.
John F. Plunmer,
John F. Plunmer,
John McChare.

Donald McLean.

XIV. William H. Robertson.
James W. Husted.

XV. Charles P. St. John.

H. J. Sarles.

The delegation as a wh

Districts.
XVI. Obed Wheeler.
XVII. Joseph Lefevro.
M. D. Wheeler.
XVIII. Janes S. Smart.
J. A. Quacken bush
XIX. John M. Bailey.
W. W. Braman.
XX. George West.
David A. Wells.
XXI. R. C. Thompson.
I. W. Emerson.
XXIV. Havid Wilbur.
Hobart Krum. XXIV. David Wilbur.
Hobart Krnm.
XXV. Francis Hendricks
Edward Keator.
XXVIII. J. Sloat Fassett.
XXIX. J. H. Parkhurst.
XXXX. H. H. Warner.
XXXI. H. P. Tarbox.
XXXII. J. H. P. Tarbox.
XXXII. O. G. Warren.
XXXIV. Jarone Fasier.
Frank Higgins.

H. J. Sarles.

The delegation as a whole favors the nomination of Mr. Blaine. The delegates of the five Congressional districts of Long Island, which contain the cities of Brooklyn and Long Island City and Staten Island, are solid for Blaine. A large majority of the New-York City delegates favor Mr. Blaine's nomination. That covers thirteen Congressional districts. Warm as is the personal friendship of William H. Robertson and James W. Hustad for Chauncey M. Depew, as representatives

Mr. Blaine's nomination. That covers thirteen Congressional districts. Warm as is the personal friendship of William H. Robertson and James W. Hustad for Chauncey M. Depew, as representatives of the XIVth Congressional District their first choice for President is Mr. Blaine. In the XVth District Mr. St. John is for Mr. Blaine, if his name comes by authority before the Chicago Convention, but in case it does not, he will support Mr. Depew. Mr. Searle, the other delegate of this district, says that his first choice is Mr. Depew. In the XVIth District the delegates are Louis F. Payn, whose first choice is Mr. Biaine, and Obed Wheeler, whose first choice is Mr. Biaine, and Obed Wheeler, whose first choice is Mr. Depew. In the XVIIth District one of the delegates, Marvin D. Wheeler, is for Mr. Blaine, and the other, Joseph Lefevre, is for Mr. Blaine, and the other, Joseph Lefevre, is for the candidate of the Convention.

Mr. Depew is the first choice of James S. Smart and John A. Quaekenbush, of the AVIIIth District. Resolutions favoring Mr. Depew were passed by the Republicans of this Congressional district (the XIXth) yesterday, but it is known that Mr. Bailey, one of the delegates, desires the nomination of Mr. Blaine. The first choice of the other delegate, Mr. Braman, is Mr. Depew. George West, one of the delegates of the XXth District, has declared in THE TRIBUNE that Mr. Blaine is his first choice. The attitude of David A. Wells, the other delegate, is unknown. Robert C. Thompson, one of the delegates of the XXth District, says his first choice is Mr. Blaine is his first choice. The attitude of Congressman Wilbur, the other delegate, Hobart Krum, of the XXIVth District, the said, has stated that Mr. Blaine is his first choice. The attitude of Congressman Wilbur, the other delegate, has not been revealed.

The Republicans of the time, securely holds the other delegate, has not been revealed.

"Resolved, That the Hon. James G. Blaine, the foremost statesman of the time, securely holds the confidence and the hear's of all the constituents represented in this convention and the delegates this day selected are requested to give full weight to this sentiment in their action on the National Convention."

to this sentiment in their action on the National Convention."

The convention then elected Senator Hendricks and Edward Keator as the delegates. Mr. Blaine is also the first choice of the delegates of the Southern Tier Congressional districts that have slected their delegates—J. Sloat Fassett, John W. Dwight, Stephen T. Hoyt, John F. Parkhurst, Frank Higgins and Jerome Fisher. These men will represent the XXVIIIth, the XXIXth and the XXXIVth Districts. H. H. Warner, of the XXXth District, it is reported, is in I. vor of the homination of Mr. Depew, while the first choice of William Hamilton, the other delegates it is said, is Mr. Blaine. Both of the delegates of the XXXIst District name Mr. Blaine as their first choice. O. G. Warren and John Laughlin, of the XXXIIId District, say that their first choice is Mr. Depew.

READY TO START FOR BUFFALO. The Republican delegates and others who will attend the Republican State Convention at Buffalo on Wednesday, will travel quietty. There will be no special train. Many delegates will leave this city by boat or train this evening. The majority will go on Tuesday morning,

degree of accuracy who will be the delegates at large chosen by the convention. The names most freely men-tioned are those of ex-Sonators Warner Miller and Thomas C. Platt, Senator William M. Evarte, ex-Governor A. B. Cornell, and Elihu Root.

WISE REPUBLICAN ECONOMY. A GOOD SHOWING FOR THE RETIRING BOARD OF

FREEHOLDERS IN UNION COUNTY, N. J. The Republican majority in the Union County (N. J. Board of Freeholders has decided not to have the an-nual report of the County Collector printed in all the papers of the county, as formerly, considering it a uscless expense. Each paper received \$100 for the work, and the majority believed that it was not as satisfactory as if frinted in pamphlet form. This decision will save the county about \$1,000. The Demo-cratic papers of the county, each smarting under the loss of a \$100 job, have, with one accord, begun an attack upon the Republican majority, and claim that the real reason for the action referred to is that they are ashamed to let the people of the county know how they have managed the county's affairs and claim that the pamphlots will only reach comparatively few

of the people. This conclusion, or charge, might have some effect were the record made by the Republicans during the last year different from what it is. Instead of being ashamed of it, on the contrary, the majority is greatly clated over the showing made at the end of the first year under Republican rule.

When the Republicans assumed control in May, 1887, the retiring Democratic Board left them an in-debtedness of \$20,000 in notes, discounted by banks of the county, and a floating debt of over \$1,000. The Republican Board, with an appropriation amounting to \$14,000 less than that made by the previous Democratic Board, so conducted the affairs of the county during the year just closed as to pay off all indebted-ness and retire from office without a cent of debt and ness and retire from office without a cent of dect and leaving a balance of over \$10,000 in the county treasury. The new Board, which is also Republican, proposes to continue the wise and economical management of the last year, and the decision to cut off \$1,000 worth of political patronage in the shape of printing the Collector's report they believe will meet the approval of the taxpayers. One paper in Elizabeth and one in Plainfield will print the report as required by law.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. St. Paul, Minn., May 13.-Most of the Minnesota county conventions have now been held. Without exception the Democratic conventions have indorsed President Cleveland and his tariff reduction views Almost all the Republican conventions have declared in favor of some reduction of the tariff and a large number have indersed the tariff utterances of Congressman Knute Nelson. For President, Blaine slightly leads Gresham, but the latter is the second

slightly leads Gresham, but the latter is the second choice of most of those who declare themselves favorable to Blaine, should be be nominated.

St. Louis, Mo., May 13.—The Republicans of the XIVth District have elected Byrd Duncan and S. A. Riesley delegates to the Chicago Convention. The delegates were not instructed, but the convention expressed a preference for Judge Gresham for President.

Chattanouga, May 13.—The Republicans of the HId Tennessee Congressional District, sent delegates to the Chicago Convention instructed for Blaine.

DEMOCRATIC DEADLOCK IN TENNESSEE. Nashville, Tenn., May 13.—The State Democratic Convention held a four hours' session last night and took but one ballot, which resulted: Taylor, 683; Trousdale, 540; McConnell, 102. Adjourned till 9 o'clock, Monday. Twenty-nine ballots for the candidate for Governor have been taken without result.

MR. BLAINE STRONG IN NORTH CAROLINA. Cheering news comes from the old North State regarding the outlook for the Republicans in the coming State and National elections. A prominent Repub-lican from Raleigh, who is at the Sturtevant House, said to a reporter yesterday: "The Democratic party in my State is all split up, not only on local but on National questions. The Democrats want ex-Governor Thomas J. Jarvis, Minister to Brazil, to accept the nomination for Governor, but he refuses and will enter the race as a candidate for the United States Senate against Senator Ransom. The chances are about even that the next Legislature of North Carolina will be con-trolled by the Republicans and that class of Indepen-dents who will not affiliate with the Democrats. In the election of 1886 the Republicans made heavy gains in the Legislature and controlled it with the aid of the in the Legislature and controlled it with the aid of the Independents. The chances are that a Republican will succeed General Ransom in the Senate. The people of North Carolina are tired of the Vance-Ransom dynasty. The Democrats are saily divided on the Tariff question, too. Then the Democrats want a change in the system of county government. The Republicans will certainly gain two Congressmen next fall, and if they do not elect a evernor they will, without a doubt, control the next existature with the aid of men who will be elected as Independents.

"Blaine seems to be the favorite among the Republican masses for the Republican Presidential nomination, though Sherman has many friends. Blaine is much more popular in the State now than he was in '64. Cleveland is very unpopular with his own party."

MAKING GOVERNOR GRAY UNEASY. Indianapolis, May 13 (Special).-The Democrats in outhern Indiana who have charge of Colonel Charles Southern Indiana who have charge of Colonel Charles Deuby's candidacy for the second place on the National Democratic ticket are sending out a large amount of literature to prominent men of the party and delegates to the Convention. Already he has a formidable following in Indiana and there is no doubt that Governor Gray is uneasy. The friends of Denby claim that they have secured pledges from the delegations of Louisiana and Arkansas, and have received much encouragement from other Southern States.

NOT A DEMOCRATIC YEAR IN OHIO. Dayton, May 13 (Special).—The Democratic State Convention will be held Tuesday and Wednesday in this city. Little interest is manifested as this is not a Democratic year in Ohio. The Payne and Adminis tration party will run the Convention as usual. John McSweeney, of Wooster, is expected to be chairman. He nas neen defending the tally sheet forgers at Columbus, Calvin S. Brice, C. W. Baker, of Cincinnati; E. L. Holden, of Cleveland, and T. E. Powell, it is thought, will be the four delegates at large. Boston G. Young, of Marion, will be nominated for Secretary of State. There is no contest or desire for the other two places upon the ticket.

AN UNEXPECTED RESPONSE IN CHURCH.

Nashville, Tenn., May 13 .- They are telling a queer story to-night on Delegate William Smith, chairman of the Knox County delegation to the State Convention. Smith went to church this morning and modestly took a rear pew. His hard work in the convention for the last four days told on him and he began to doze. The preacher was telling of the great men of Tenn-The preacher was felling of the great men of Tennessee, and finally reached John Knex, once Governor of the State. As he pronounced "Knex," Smith was aroused, and rising from his seat shouled in stentorian tones: "Thirty-five votes for Robert L. Taylor." The congregation took in the situation and an audible titter went through the church, during which the delegate escaped.

A MONUMENT TO THE BLUE AND THE GRAY. Philadelphia, May 13 (Special).—The Philadelphia Brigade, comprising the 69th, 71st, 72d and 106th Regiments, will visit Gettysburg in a body and go in camp on the field from July 1 to 4. They have extended invitations to Pickett's men and over 300 ex-Confederates will be present. It is the intention of the brigade to erect a monument on the field as near the brigade to erect a monument on the lien as near as possible to the line the foremost Confederates reached in the battle and dedicate it to the Blue and the Gray. Colonel Charles Banes will be in command during the encampment.

The first Sunday concert of the season will be given in Fairmount Park to-day a week.

TO FORM A THIRD PARTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Charleston, S. C., May 13 (Special).—There has been a stir in political circles here recently caused by a movement looking to the organization of a Prohibition party in the State. The call for the convention was signed by over 5,000 prominent eftizens all over the State, but when the rumor got abroad that the object of the convention was to organize a third party the signers became frightened and numbers are withdraw-ing their names. Under the law as it now stands local option prevails in all the counties. The white vote seems to be in favor of prohibition, but the voters are not willing to oppose the Democratic party.

BECOMING INSANE IN A CHURCH. Indianapolis, May 13 (Special).—Alfred Wilson, a delegate to the General Conference of the African Meth-odist Episcopal Church, in session here, became a raving maniae while attending religious services morning, and made desperate attempts to do violence to members of the congregation. Several men wore required to overpower him, and he was carried to the house of a friend, where he died three hours afterward. His insanity was caused by religious excitement.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A POLICE LIEUTENANT. Philadelphia, May 13 (Special).—Bolice Lieutenant Shields, of the Fourth District, was found dead in his room this morning. It is supposed that heart diseases was the cause.

Wilmington, Del., May 13 (Special).—The registra-tion of voters under the new law, which occurred yes-terday, passed off quietly. About 5,000 men were

registered, of whom three-fifths are Republicans. The registration will be concluded next Saturday. The city election will be held on June 2. The Republican nomination for Mayor will be made next Saturday.

A PRECIOUS PAR OF SWINDLERS. ARREST OF TWO YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE DE-

FRAUDED MANY HARLEM FIRMS. For the last two months a gang of swindlers have been reaping a rich harvest among Harlem store-keepers by means of false checks. Yesterday Detec-Mott and Price, and Policeman Parker had two are at least four more members of the gang. One of the prisoners is a good-looking young man, Wesley P. Seymour, who lives at No. 143 East One-hundred-andeighteenth-st. His main occupation for some time gained them by canvassing for advertisements for pavertiser to sign the order. Seymour has also repre-sented himself as one of Comstock's agents, the detectives say. A badge similar to a police badge, with the words "private detective" on it, was found upon him. The police believe that he has been blackmailing saloon-heepers with the aid of this badge. He also represented that he was a detective in Acker man's Detective Agency. Mr. Ackerman denies this and threatened him with arrest for the fraud. other prisoner is George Howard, age thirty-five, who

other prisoner is George Howard, age thirty-five, who has figured as "Dr. Meyer." He was arrested on Saturday on complaint of the manager for M. Dreson, clothier, of Washington-st., Hoboken, whom he swindled out of a \$17 suit of clothes.

Among the victims of the gang who have cashed worthless checks are Peass & Spencer, shoe dealers, \$17; Randolph & De La Vergne, clothiers, \$22; Van Gillume, grocer, \$45; H. Straub, oysters, \$45; S. S. Dewey, storage, \$45; H. Straub, oysters, \$45; S. S. Patrick Dugan, blacksmith, \$60, and Mrs. Gessner, \$7. F. D. Ham, clerk for Randolph & De La Vergne, made a complaint against Howard and he was committed to the Harlem jail to await examination to-day. Seymour was remanded. It is believed that more than a thousand dollars' worth of worthless checks will be heard from before the case is closed.

CHILDREN BITTEN BY A FRANTIC DOG. FEARS OF HYDROPHOBIA IN NEWARK-THE BRUTE

GOT AWAY SAFELY. A yellowish spaniel with its mouth frothing ap peared suddenly on Saturday afternoon in the neighborhood of Sherman-ave. and Wright-st., Newark, where some children were playing. The dog ran among the children and began snapping right and left. George Jacoby, age four, whose parents live at No. 133 Sherman-ave., was seriously bitten in the forehead. The child's wound was cauterized. The cry of "Mad log!" was raised, and the street was quickly cleared of people. The dog ran toward Waverly and disapman-ave, pursued by a man who said that the brute Lincoln Park and there attacked two children, scratch-

All trace of him was lost until 7 o'clock, when h Mrs. Decker, wife of Sylvester Decker, who were walking in Washington-st. The cry of "Mad dog!" was
again raised and the woman hastened her charges into
a place of safety. One little girl was sprung upon by
the brute, which selzed her dress. The street was
now in commotion, and three men procured arms and
hastened after the dog, which selzed another child by
the dress. A man who attempted to stop the animal
with an umbrolla received a bite in the face. The
brute again disappeared with several men gearching
for him. Mrs. Decker, wife of Sylvester Decker, who were walk-

for him.

James Hunter, age seven, living with his parents at No. 108 East Kinney-st., Newark, was also attacked on Saturday by a black spitz dog belonging to a neighbor, and bitten in the face. The wound bled freely and was promptly cauterized. The matter was reported to the police.

VICTIMS OF A FORMER EMPLOYE'S CRIME CUSTOMERS OF A GAS SAVING COMPANY ROBBED OF VALUABLE GAS FITTINGS.

The Union National Gas Saving Company, whose ce is at No. 744 Broadway, have had much trouble lately on account of a large number of complaints which they have received from their customers. The complaints were all of the same nature and to the effect that a bright young colored man had called upon them, representing himself as the agent of the company, and after making a careful examination of fective and taken it away with the promise that he would replace it in a few hours. All those whose ing for the young man to return. The company could not fathom the proceeding, and feeling satisfied that some one was trying to injure them, Inspector Byrnes was consulted. He detailed Detectives Ruland and Creed to investigate the matter and they ran down the guilty person yesterday.

from the business to live well and flash a few diamonds. He broke down when he was taken to Police Head-quarters and said that he "wished that he had nover been born." He will be taken to Jefferson Market Court where Dr. H. H. Draper, of No. 19 East Forty-seventh-st., and H. A. Weeks, of No. 31 West Fifty-eighth-st., two of the victims, will appear as complainants against him.

THREE NATIONAL PARTIES AT ONCE. UNITED LABOR, UNION LABOR MEN AND GREEN-

BACKERS IN CINCINNATI. Cincinnati, May 13 (Special).-Cincinnati is to have three National Conventions this week-National Union Labor, United Labor and Greenbackers, all assembling on Tuesday. The United Labor Convention will have representatives from New-York, Penasylvania, Connecticut, Ohio and several other States, and will be under the leadership of Dr. McGlynn. The most im-portant convention will be that of the National Union Laber party, to which delegates are expected from thirty States. It is not improbable that the three parties will be merged into one and placed under the Union Labor name. Representatives of the National Organization of Ex-Soldiers and Saliors are on the ground and will hold a conference on Tuesday for the purpose of asking the conventions to incorporate a plank in their platforms declaring every ex-soldier and salior entitled to a pension on the presentation of his honorable discharge from the service. This organization will meet in St. Louis on June 5 and in Chicago on June 19 to ask similar recognition from the Democratic and Republican National Conventions.

Among to-night's arrivals is Albert E. Redstone, of California, who was nominated for the Prosidency by the industrial party at Washington, in February last, with John Calvin, of Kansas, for Vice-President. Mr. Redstone says the object of his party is to secure many needed reforms under a correct financial and industrial system. His presence here at this time, he says, is due to a desire to harmonize all the elements to meet here this week into one great National party that "will make both the old parties and the rotten money behind them hunt their holes." Laber party, to which delegates are expected from

FERTILE FARMS OVERFLOWED.

MANY THOUSANDS OF ACREE UNDER WATER IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.
St. Louis, May 13.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morn-

ing the levee situated south of Alexandria, Missouri, broke in several places and a vast volume of water began pouring into the town, which was overflowed to a depth of from two to six feet. There has been no loss of life nor great damage to property within the town. At this point the Mississippi it fully seven miles wide. The area of farming land in the Missouri bottoms that is submerged is estimated at 75,000 acres, and a continuance of the flood will result in an approximated loss to the farming community of that region of at least \$300,000. A high wind is provailing to-day, which caused the waves to wash openings in the Warsaw levee, which affords proopenings in the Warsaw levee, which affords protection to some 60,000 acres of fertile Illinois land.
Advices from the Red River country report that
damage done to the inhabitants of the Red River Valley in the last ten days is almost beyond computation, and the overflow the greatest since 1843. Most
of the plantations near the river have been covered
with water four to six feet deep. Many people have
lost their household furniture, provisions and corn.
In several places the river water extended from the
hills of Arkansas to the hills of Texas, a distance of
ten to fourteen miles. Several persons were drowned.
Planting in the bottoms will all have to be done over
again.

Richmond, Va., May 13 (Special).—The feeling of the Virginia people is so strong for Protection that the Republican convention of Henrico County, in which this city is situated, passed a resolution thanking the Richmond morning Democratic press for what it is doing for the Republican cause in the Tariff issue now before the country. This courtesy is not reciprocated by the Free Traders in the Democratic party.

BLOWN UP WITH THEIR ENGINE. Cumberland, Md., May 13 (Special).—The boiler of a freight train locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio RECALLING A FATAL RIOT.

CONGRESSMAN KELLEY AND COL. MANN. SOME LIVELY CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT AN AT-

TACK ON A MEETING IN MOBILE IN 1867. Several highly interesting letters have recently passed Car Company, of New-York, and Congressman W. D. Kelley. The correspondence has just come to light, and refers to one of the memorable incidents of the Reconstruction period. About six weeks ago there appeared in a Washington letter by W. A. Croffut an interview with Mr. Kelley, which was published in a number of papers.

Judge W. D. Kelley, well known as Pig-Iron Kelley, looks fifteen years younger than his age. He seems to get thinner as he gets older, but his coler is good and his hand steady, his foot light, and his hair still holds for

as much as I have," he said. "I once was shot and once had more than sixty shots fired at me. The latter hap-pened, you know, in what is known as the Kelley rict in Mobile, Ala., in 1865, under Andy Johnson. While speaking there I was attacked under a very bad lot of carpet baggers, marshalled and led by a cut-throat, whose name is now well-known in connection with a patent car. He meant to kill me. The platform was swept by bullets of the assassins, and several men were slain by my side. It was a fearful scene, and that villain was solely responsible for it. Last year, when at West Point, he drove around in a stylish rig, and I scattered him every time by simply moving toward him when he stopped. As soon as he saw me he whipped up and took a new position every time. He was evidently very uncomfortable, fearing that I might speak to him, or, perhaps, that I would

Among the newspapers which published this article was "The Mobile Daily Register." A leading editorial in the same issue took up the defence of the person referred to by Mr Kelley, and soon after Colonel W. D. Mann, at the New-York Hotel, received a marked copy of the paper. The Colonel at once wrote as

Sir I find in "The Mobile Daffy Regiter" of Wednesday, 21st instant, what purports to be a Washington dispatch, from which I inclose extracts. Will you be so good as to inform me if you are correctly quoted or not, as there can be no question that I am the person alluded to. Respectfully, W. D. MANN. to. Respectfully.

MR. KELLEY'S LIVELY REPLY. The letter arrived in Washington the last week in March and, after several days of deliberation, Congressman Kelley prepared a reply, from which the following are extracts:

Washington, D. C., April 2, 1888. William D. Mann, New-York Hotel, New-York:

You are not mistaken in supposing that you are the person to whom I siluded in the course of a conversation with Mr. Croffut, who is, I suppose, the author of the communication te which you refer. . . I am, however, not responsible for the language used by the reporter of the interview. I did not, as he represents, limit the number of shots fired at me to sixty. They must have exceeded a hundred, and I said that when the military authorities on the next morning examined the plastered wall in front of which I was speaking when your creatures opened fire on me they found sixty-five distinct builts marks and several abrasions which had, they believed, You have not been quick, Colonel Mann, to discove

You have not been quick, Colonel Mann, to discover the terrible character of the charge you invited when, on my approach to Mobile, you, in the columns of "The Mobile Times," the in-famous sheet you owned, and responsibility for whose utterances you avowed in my parlor at the Battle House in the presence of representatives of "The New-York Herald," "Philadelphia Inquirer" and "The Cincinnati Commercial," announced in an inflammatory paragraph that, "though I was an apostate from my faith and my party and a mercant to my country and my God, you hoped the people of Mobile would not serve me as the people of Boston had served an Irish Catholic deputy marchal, whom they had found in the act of executing an order of the United States Court by conducting a slave to its owner, and who, in their wild fury, they tore limb from limb on the Boston Common." . Those who knew the character of your sheet and its readers interpreted this peragraph as an invitation to personal violence. . . I repeat that you are slow to feel the infamy of this charge. You have lived quietly under it for more than twenty years, and now, for the first time, ask who is responsible for mak' known your agency in fomenting that murderous riot. 166, I made the same charge nearly twenty-one years ago, for, made the same charge nearly twenty-one years ago, for, a speech made in Philadelphia on June 17, 1887, I id., as the files of "The Philadelphia Inquirer" low: "The chief promoter of that murderous rict was recreant Northerner, who had been sent to that city by the President as Assessor of Internal Revenue, Colonel Mann, formerly of Michigan, who owns 'The Mobile He was Ulyses Simpson Duffield, of No. 1,471 First-ave., who was a clerk of the gas company until last January. He was discharged for dishonesty and went into business as the reputed agent of the company. He went to all the places where the governors were used and where he had had business dealings with the parties and was known to them. He got about twenty governors, worth \$150 each. He disposed of the most possible that he could sell thom at a comparatively low figure, but received enough money from the business to live well and flash a few diamonds, the broke down when he was taken to Police Headquarters and said that he "wished that he had never been hear? He wished that he had never been hear? I will be wished that he had never been been been. would have been shot through the head, as he was, and another not five feet from me would have been murdered, as he was, at the preconcerted signal, had I been reading the litany or the Lord's Prayer.

"I hope that my reply to your question will prove

satisfactory to the whilem proprietor and editor of Mobile Times. WM. D. KELLE WM. D. KELLEY.

WHAT COLONEL MANN SAYS ABOUT IT! Colonel W. D. Mann was visited by a Tribune reporter at his rooms in the New-York Hotel on Sat-The colonel is a stout man of average height urday. The colonel is a stout man of average and has a genial expression of countenance. His complexion is fair and his hair and whiskers are snowy plexion is fair and his hair and who in his pouth white. He hardly looks like a man who in his youth could have been guilty of inciting a bloody riot. Colonel Mann spends most of his summer at West Point, where he has an establishment and enjoys the friendship of many of the officers. When the reporter friendship of many of the officers. When the reporter called the colonel was packing his valise to go to West Point for Sunday, and had no time to go into details as to Mr. Kelley's charges, or as to his own connection with the Kelley rlots. He said: "The fact that Mr. Kelley has allowed our correspondence to gain publicity seems to me to show considerable venom, for which I can certainly think of no explanation. When I received the marked copy of 'The Mobils Register,' the editor, who, years ago, was my book-keeper, also sent me a personal letter regarding the Croffut interview, in which he suggested that I write to Judge Kelley. I did so, and received the letter in reply which you have. I considered the matter from a personal point of view and at once wrote for files of Mobile papers and documents in evidence, in order to convince Judge Kelley that he is wrong. Those papers I expect every day. The charges are based on nothing and are most absurd. At the time of the riot I owned no paper and controlled the editorial expression of neen. I was assessor of internal revenue in Mobile, had nothing to do with the riot and was not even there when it occurred. Somebody must have put a field in Kelley's ear, and he has had it there ever since. He is laboring under a deiusion which has been oppressing him for twenty years. Just think of it: Twenty-one years ago this thing happened, and now he resurrects it in the form of an unwarranted attack upon one who is out of politics and cannot possibly do any good or harm in the campaign. called the colonel was packing his valise to go to West HE NEVER WAS "SCATTERED" AT WEST POINT.

"As far as his 'scattering' me at West Point is concerned, that is sheer nonsense. The fact is, I don't know Judge Kelley, and would not know him from a side of sole leather if I saw him. I have not seen his face for twenty years. I have no reason to fear him or his approach, and would not be afraid,

even if I had any reason for it.

"The papers at Mobile came into my possession some time after the riot. The editors of three papers published there in 1867 were poverty-stricken papers published there in 1867 were poverty-stricken after the war, and having become friends of mine, I repeatedly accommodated them with loans until I had quite an amount invested with them. Eventually, had quite an amount invested with them. Eventually, I came to the conclusion that I would better get I came to the conclusion that I would better get something out of my loans and I paid them enough in something out of my loans and I paid them enough in addition to buy their whole outiffs. Then I combined addition to buy their whole outiffs. Then I combined the pulmis, published one morning and one evening the plants, published one morning and one evening the plants, published one morning and one evening the plants, publications. As edition, and discontinued the other publications.

SUDDEN DEATH OF COLUMBUS C. POWELL. Knoxville, Tenn., May 13 (Special).—Columbus Powell, a business man of this city, died suddenly this morning of heart disease. He was a native of East Tennessee and had spent the most of his life in Knoxville. He was at one time wealthy, but lost heavily while a broker in New-York. Mr. Powell took much took much interest in the timber and mineral developments of East Tennessee. He was at the time of his death one of the commissioners of the East Tennessee Insane Asylum, also secretary and treasurer of the East Tennessee and Island Home Insurance Company.

EMPLOYERS WHO DISLIEED PLIRTATION. Philadelphia, May 13 (Special).—The hands at the mills of John Bromley & Sons and J. Glaser & Brothers are indignant over a new regulation of the firms. firms. In one of the mills the workpeople are mainly women and in the other young men. The two mills face each other and the young men and women are charged with earrying on diriations from the windows. This caused neglect of work, the firms claimed, and as a result the windows of both mills have been nailed down.

ENTHUSIASM FOR BOULANGER. FROM LILLE TO VALENCIENNES.

ISCREDITING EXPEDITIONS FOR FOREIGN CON-QUEST-CENSURE FOR THE CHAMBER OF DEL UTIES.

Paris, May 13.-General Boulanger, speaking las night at the dinner given in his honor at Lille, re minded his heavers that it was not he who had advised distant expeditions causing a deficit. His crime was simply a desire to concentrate the military forces, instead of scattering them in the service of sharper public ruin. He added:

the men who accuse me of dreaming of war and a

Severely attacking the Chamber of Deputies as a body, General Boulanger said: "It is not of me, but of you that they are afraid. The danger they have

or you that they are afraid. The danger they have invented serves to conceal that which, through them, the country is incurring."

He concluded his remarks with his usual arguments in favor of Boulangist ideas. This morning he left Lille for Valenciennes. Crowds of people gathered to watch his departure, and a disturbance arose among them, in which the police made several arrests. On his journey the General was the recipient of several ovations. In Valenciennes the streets were througed. He was received with cheers, mingled with a few hisses.

DAVITT DENOUNCING THE CURIA. THE PAPAL RESCRIPT ATTRIBUTED TO ENGLISH

INTRIGUE.

London, May 13.-Michael Davitt, in a spec Liverpool to-day, said that Irishmen would not be an lota behind O'Connell in resenting the Papal rescript. Ireland had done more for the Church among people throughout the English-speaking world than any other country, and if this was Rome's gratitude, Irishmen would be likely to ask themselves questions in the matter. Without wishing his remarks to be construed as an attack on the Church, or as showing disrespect to it, he said that whether the rescript was intended as a political promotefamento or not, it would be so recorded, and had already been halled as such by every as a political pronunciamento or not, it would be so regarded, and had already been halled as such by every coescionist paper from "The Times" to the meanest l'nionist rag. He was confident that the rescript had added three months to Mr. Dillou's sentence. Irish nen were compelled to believe that the rescript was due to English intrigues, and Ireland would not accept political dictation from kome.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

THE GOVERNMENT ASKED TO SUPPRESS SLAV DEALING IN THE SOUDAN. London, May 13.—Lord Selisbury was called upon yesterday by a deputation of members of the House

of Commons and others, who asked the Government to protect trading and to suppress slave-dealing in the Soudan. The Premier explained that there were only two alternatives-withdrawal from Suakim, which would mean the dominance of Osman Digna and the slave trade, or the continuance of the Egyptian flas at Suakim. An English protectorate, he said, could not be thought of. The Government sympathized with the aims of the deputation and would advise the Egyptian Government to the best of its ability.

MOROCCO AND THE UNITED STATES. HOW THE RECENT DISPUTE WAS AMICABLY ADJUSTED.

London, May 13 .- A dispatch from Gibraltar to the Exchange Telegraph Company concerning the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Morocco says: After the withdrawal of the claims for a money indemnity, an apology was tendered to the American Consul, and orders were given for the immediate release of the persons whose arrest gave rise to the trouble.

ENGLAND'S MEASURES OF DEFENCE. London, May 13 .- The Government has ordered the two modern 30-ton guns be mounted on the central

THE EMPEROR'S STEADY IMPROVEMENT. Berlin, May 13.—The Emperor arose at 10 o'clock this morning and was dressed for the first time since the last crisis. He then walked to his study unas-sisted. His strength is increasing. He passed a better night than ordinarily.

THIRSTY SOULS WENT TO KENTUCKY. STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF THE OWEN SUNDAY LAW IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, May 13 (Special).-This has been the dry est Sunday in Cincinnati within the recellection of "the oldest inhabitant." There is absolutely not a single place, within the city limits, where a drop of intoxicat ing liquors can be had, and as a result the police report the quietest Sabbath day of which there is any record. Three saloon-keepers, all proprietors of small places opened early this morning; but they were promptly arrested and their places closed by the police. The concert halls, hill-top resorts, and beer gardens, with one exception, were closed, the usual Sunday concerts ception, Elchler Garden, near Clifton, sold only cream and lemonade and had few patrons. At the Zoological Gardons, the annexation of which to the city has not yet been completed, there was beer to be had, but the day was too cold for visitors.

Mayor Smith and the Chief of Police, Colo

but the day was too cold for visitors.

Mayor Smith and the Chief of Police, Colonel Deitsch, after temporizing with the Iquor element for two weeks, yesterday warned the proprietors of all places within the city limits, where liquor is sold, that to-day the Owen law would be strictly enforced, and that all persons keeping such places open would be arrested on sight. This had the desired effect, and all friends of law and order are happy to-night and are profuse in their commendation of the course pursued by the authorities. The only place where there was any complaint because of the lack of beer was at the German Orphan Asylum, on Mount Vernon, which held its semi-annual festival to-day. Heretofore the greater part of its receipts have been from beer, stands for the sale of which have been erected all over its spacious grounds. All that was offered the thirsty to-day was non-intoxicating lemenade or mineral water.

Large crowds went over the river to Covington and Newport, and there was an unusual amount of drunkenness and disorder in those ordinary quiet Kentucky cities, and there will be a vigorous demand for the enforcement of the Sunday laws of that State which are much more severe than any in Ohio.

The jury in the Police Coort, in the case of Henry Kissel, tried for violatifk the law in selling liquor last sunday, disagreed last night, four for conviction and eight for acquittal, and was discharged.

FIRST KILLING THEN ROBBERY. THE WAY MEXICAN BANDITS ATTACKED THE SO-

NORA TRAIN-MISSING THE PAY CAR. Nogales, Ariz., May 13 (Special).-Nothing has ye been heard from the posse in pursuit of the Sonore train robbers, and it is not expected that the assassine, if captured, will be brought back alive. The express messenger, Hay, died to-day, making the third victim, and W. H. French, a passenger, is not expected to live. The plan of killing first and robbing afterward is so thoroughly Mexican that there is not the least doubt regarding the nationality of the robbers. The train was on a side track at Aqua Zarea taking wood when the raid was made. Without the slightest warning a murderous volley came out of the woods, and Fireman Forbes dropped dead in the tender. James Gray, the engineer, was shot in the shoulder, but managed to jump out of the cab window and secrete himself under the engine. The express car was then fired into and Conductor Atkinson killed and Express Messenger Hay mortally wounded. W. H. French was standing on a platform adjoining the baggage car, and was shot through the body. The express ane was carried into the woods and plundered. The plunder consisted of \$139. Two Mexican customs guards were arrested to-day on suspicion, and later J. J. Taylor, an American, was taken. It came out yesterday that the regular pay car from Guaymas was due yesterday and should have gone out on the train that was robbed; but, owing to delay on the road, it did not arrive till to-day. when the raid was made. Without the slightest

DEMOCRATS DIVIDED IN DELAWARE. Wilmington, Del., May 13 (Special).-The Democrats held their election for the nomination of a Mayor yesterday. It was the first election under the new Primary Election law, and fewer than 3,000 out of a total of 5,000 Democratic votes were polled. out of a total of 5,000 Democratic votes were poiled, the rest being disqualified. John J. Dougherty, Chief of Police, was nominated by a majority of 400 over William B. Norton, a member of Council. Dougherty is an Irishman and Norton an Englishman and the contest was extremely bitter. Dougherty had the support of the tax collectors, Mr. Bayard's machine, as well as of the gamblers and the saloon keepers. Hundreds of Domocrais declare that they will not vote for Dougherty and the Republicans are elated.

WHERE IS HENRY W. HOWLAND Henry W. Howland, living at No. 1,495 Broadway, left his rooms Saturday morning to attend to some business down town, and has not been heard from since. For two or three weeks Mr. Howland had been suffering from insomnia and was in a highly excited and nervous condition. It is supposed that his mind was unbalanced and that he has either wandered away or committed suicide. He was about forty-five years of ago, a well-known hotel man, and was for many years proprietor of the Howland House at Long Branch. His disappearance was reported at Police Headquarters last night by C. W. Crane, of No. 1,815 Broadway, and a general alarm with a description of Mr. Howland was sont out to all the police stations of the city.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

ITS RELATIONS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND TO

THE UNITED STATES. CR. JOSEPH NIMMO, JR., REVIEWS A RECORD OF CANADIAN TRESPASS WHICH THE STATE DE-PARTMENT AT WASHINGTON IS IM-

POTENT TO BEAL WITH. Sir: Three important questions have arisem during the last eighteen months, touching the relations existing between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, viz.: the Fishery question, the subject of "Commercial Union," and the improper interference of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with the course of the development of our internal and foreign commerce on the Pacific Coast. The international aspects of the latter question arise from the fact that the railway mentioned was constructed for political rather than commercial purposes, mainly from funds supplied by the Dominion Government or through its credit; and that it is now openly carrying out its political designs. The consideration of these three international questions, in connection with certain important collateral issues, has prompted the inquiry-what is the Dominion of Canada and what are the relations which it sustains to Great Britain and to the United States? This inquiry is in terms expressed in a resolution of the Senate of the United States of January 30, 1888.

Besides, other circumstances and events have

wakened curiosity and prompted inquiry, viz.: (a) The progress of Canada toward independent nationality; (b) the constant and earnest profession by the Canadian people and Government of devotion to British institutions, and of fealty to the British Crown, while persistently pursuing the policy of throwing off every form of interference by the British Govenment in Canadian affairs, even to the matter of treaty making; (e) the movement in favor of British Imperial Confederation, which evidently has the sympathy and active co-operation of the chief political rulers of the Dominion, and which expresses itself in military preparatons and in the establishment of steamer lines subsidized by the British Government and operated in connection with the "poltical railoads' of Canada; and (d) the recent rebellion of the Province of Manitoba against the National (?) authority, the denouement of which appears to be a complete surrender, at discretion, by the Dominion Government involving a virtual payment of damages for having asserted its authority. These things together with other manifestations of the condition of political affairs in Canada, embracing acts apparently hostile to or in bad faith toward the United States, constitute at once a combination of paradoxes and a menace to this country. They also emphasize the pertinency of the Congressional inquiry—what is the Dominion of Canada and what are the relations which it sustains to the United States?

HISTORY OF THE CASE. During the progress of the events which cul-minated in the independence of the United States, loyalty to the British Crown came in conflict with stronger British trait, the love of liberty, and out of the conflict a great nation sprung into existence with new affections, purposes and aspirations. In that struggle the people of Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland did not join. Thousands on this side of the boundary line also maintained their allegiance to the British Crown. and forsaking earthly possessions and attachments here, at great sacrifice, went and dwelt with their brethren beyond the border, with whom they were politically in sympathy. These events have only a historical significance in the United States, but they still constitute traditional forces in the political life of the people of British North America, who are yet unable to entertain any clear concep tion of governmental sovereignty which, at least in some remote or sentimental manner, is not symbolized by a crown. They also cling to the infatuation of titles of nobility with an ardor which is almost pathetic. And yet a peaceful but radi-cal change has taken place in the political affairs of British North America. To some extent monarchical forms have been preserved, but, as Professor Goldwin Smith observes, in a way which that monarchy is an exotic i transportation to the soil of the New World."

The Canadian Government listens always with profound obeisance to any suggestion from "the Crown," and then proceeds to pass upon the matter under consideration as though there were no Crown. The great Canadian Prime Minister, Siz John Macdonald, never loses an opportunity to express his devotion to British connection, but he also declares that he is " for Home Rule to the hilt." The whole course of the social and political development of the Provinces now comprising the Dominion of Canada has been toward independent nationality and toward democratic institutions. The British Government has in one or two instances aided the local authorities suppressing political revolt, but it has never asserted its authority against any popular movement toward that independence which the American Colonies won by the sword. The people of the Dominion of Canada have never declared that politically they "hold the people of Great Britain as they hold the rest of mankind," but practically they do so, and the mother country stands ready to sever the nominal connection whenever the Canadian people shall indicate that they no longer desire to continue the relationship.

The Dominion Government, whose existence dates from July 1, 1867, is already a political autonomy, closely allied to Great Britain in the bonds of affection, but absolutely independent of her, and differing from her in organic characteristics and in the objects of national policy. Military occupation by the mother country ceased long ago, the Governor-General of Canada, sent out by the Queen, has been stripped of all real authority; even the power to make her own commercial treaties is asserted and practically exercised by the Dominion Government, and in the absolute control of her fiscal affairs Canada has adopted a tariff under which the products of Great Britain are taxed to the same extent that imports from other countries are taxed. But in spite of the apparent separation, there is a devotion to British connection which appears to illustrate the sentiment, " Let me make a nation's songs, and I care not who makes her laws." The philosophy of the political situation in Canada, if there be any philosophy about it, is a riddle to the American mind.

GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS. The Dominion of Canada consists of four blocks of inhabited territory with wide intervening irreclaimable spaces. These in-habited areas are bounded on the north by a region of eternal frost, a vast American Siberia, and on the south by the United States, They have no natural commercial relations to each other, but each is closely related geographically and commercially to this country. Before the Dominion Government was organized, the several Provinces were socially, commercially and politically strangers to each other, and the material con-

strangers to each other, and the material connection is now maintained chiefly through the agency of two railroads, the Intercolonial and the Canada Pacific, which subserve political rather than commercial ends. Lord Lansdowne, the present Governor-General of Canada, said in 1885; "Confederation without the railway was not worth the paper on which the British North American Act was printed."

In order to promote exchanges between the agricultural, fishing, mining and manufacturing industries of the several sections of the Dominion, the most nationalistic of all governmental expedients has been adopted, viz.: a tariff on imports protective of home industries. This has to a certain extent promoted internal exchanges, even as against that competition resulting from geographical conditions so much more favorable to commerce between the Provinces and the United States.

It has been supposed that the adoption by Canada of a tariff policy so different from that which prevails in Great Britain would tend to the disruption of the commerce of the provinces and the United States.